ALLIBONE AND NEWHALL ACQUITTED-COUNTY REPUBLATION-SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD -RARE OLD WINES-WHAT IS AN ORPHAN !

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1858. The trial of Allibone and Newhall for conspiracy to defraud the Bank of Pennsylvania terminated on Saturday as unexpectedly as it had began, by a verdet of acquittal, the Jury so rendering without leaving the box. It was not the verdict that was unexpected, but the sudden termination of the case. The public had very soon discovered, from the evidence adduced, that Thomas A. Newhall was not a party to any other conspiracy than one to ease the sinking institution. The case has in a autsbell. Allisone was in reality the bank. He had control of cash, cierks, and directors, of every thing inside and outside of the bank. He decrived, blinded, or demineered over all of them. Newhall, a director and a man of astonishing business espacity, a pattern of method and system in the keeping of his accounts, doing a vast business and a wealthy man, fell into the trap in common with all the rest. Relying on the assurances of Allibone, he believed the institution to be sound, and threw into the effort to sustain it the whole force of his energetic character and his ample means of cash and credit. These efforts involved large moneyed operations with Allibone and the bank, and the evidence even of the prosecution showed most clearly that the whole character of these transaction had been entirely misunderstood by the community. Not a single fact was proved in any way connecting him with Allibone's misconduct, or in the least degree resembling a conspiracy So far as regarded Newhall, the prosecution broke down completely. But when the witnesses for the defense came to be heard, the correctness of his accounts was clearly established, the uprightness of his conduct made manifest, his efforts to sustain the bank were shown to be almost incredible, and his losses by this disinterested service to be enormous. On the very day the bank suspended, Mr. Wewhall had a balance of over \$200,000 to his credit, so strong was his confidence in Allibone. In converting this balance into money he suffered keavy loss, and at the present moment the Bank still owes him \$7,000. Yet every loan he ever obtained from it has been paid, and none of his trans-actions remain unexplained. When this testimony came out, the District-Attorney frankly said that it was so entirely different from what he had been led to believe was the fact, that he could no longer ask for a conviction, and thus abandoned the prose cution. Newhall being thus shown and admitted to be wholly innocent, was acquitted on the instant, and Allibone necessarily also, as, being indicted for conspiracy, they must stand or fall together. two were most improperly connected by the prose-cution from the beginning.

Newhall being extensively known to business men in New-York, it may be asked by them, as it

is now asked here, why he consented so tamely to rest under the cloud of obloquy which has hung over him for a year past, when it was so readily within his power so set himself right before the community. But, during all this time he chose to maintain a profound silence, unwisely preferring the tardy exposition of a jury to a direct and circumstantial narrative, to whose correctness it now publicly appears our best men could have untestified. On this point he evidently committed a grave mistake. It is not too late for him, even now, to draw up and publish such a narrative. But the verdict which acquits ham, is no acquittal of Allibone. As regards the latter, the great question still remains unanswered -what has become of the \$2,000,000 entrusted to his keeping? Our laws are now found to be miser-ably deficient in their aptitude for justice in a case like this. If the stealing of so much money was at one time a public wonder, it is quite posto come, by seeing that

sible a greater is thieves, whoever they may be, are to go unwhipt Many years ago, when the ice trade, between this country and England, was just beginning, a cargo from the Schuyskill River was taken to London. Some of it was shown to Sydney Smith, who was large holder of Pennsylvania bonds, then for the first time having their interest unpaid. The English considered the State broke, and said all man ner of ill-natured things against us. The Rev. Sydney was particularly bitter. Taking a lump of the Schuylkill ice in his hand, he observed that the sight did him good—he was glad to see that Penu sylvania could produce something that was solrent. It is well that the reverend joker is dead, otherwise, having survived the temporary inability of the State to pay her interest, he might have been caught with some of our County bonds. In such an emergency, his wrath would have been ungovernable, and justly so; for it cannot be denied that re-pudiation, stameless and base, is now being systematically practised by some counties in this State. They not only neglect to pay their interest, but dishonestly refuse to make a single effort to do so. Take the County of Washington as an illustration, and contrast it with the City of Philadelphia. That County subscribed \$200,000 to the slock of the Hempfield Railroad Co., which road is now completed from the Borough of Washington to Wheeling, and the people are reaping all the benefits incident to the improvement. The stock was paid for by an issue of bonds, but the Railroad Co. being dishonestly managed, the road was never finished its whole length, and the County was left to pay the interest. The coupons due in May, 1857, still remain unpaid; the County Commission ers refused to levy such a tax-rate for that year as would pay for them, though especially empowe to do so; the County Court refused to direct the Commissioners to levy such a tax, and now, only by compulsion of the Supreme Court, the wealthy and Bourishing County of Washington shows symptoms of being disposed to be honest. The injustice of this delay is aggravated by the fact that this very \$200,000 has all been expended in building the road through the County, and that the latter owes scarcely any other debt, and is fully able to pay. Now, the City of Philadelphia subscribed \$600,000 to this same Hempfield Railroad Company, and issued her bonds therefor. Yet, she pays the interest on them to the day, though not a dollar of the money has been spent within her borders, and though the traffic over the road, instead of tending this way, all goes to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Most un-fortunately, it seems that the law authorising these county subscriptions made the bonds a legal invest ment for executors, trustees and guardians. There are numerous instances where such parties have purchased them as investments, and have been compelled to go two years without receiving any return. with a fair prospect of having to wait seven years Take the conduct of these repudinting

be shunned by all prudent people.

There is a huge railroad enterprise quietly going on to completion, in spite of the unwalingness of the general public to take part in such. The great Kunbury and Eric Railroad, intended as another feeder to Philadelphia, and to open up a tier of counties which are now shut out from all public travel, will undoubtedly be finished within about two years. All the sections between Williamsport and Linden are now completed. The Montour Iron Company are rolling out the rails. There are four bridges between Williamsport and Farrands-ville, whose aggregate length is 2,700 feet. From Farrandsville to the Sinnemahoning Creek the road will be graded and ready for the rails by July next. On the Western Division, between Eric and Warren, the rails will be laid as soon as Spring opens. A new survey of part of the route will avoid a most expensive turnel, and save thousands of dellars. The effort now is to have the road opened during Gov. Packer's term of office. When completed, it will be one of the first truits of that truly beneficial measure, the sale of the State Canals. Without that sale this ross would not have been fit isked for twenty years to come. But it will now let in population and improvement among the interior co ties of Pronsylvanis—just as the Eric Railroad transformed so many counties in New-York into bives of industry and wealth. A million of now desolate acres will feel its invigorating influence,

hissing and a shame to the communities who are guitty of it. County bonds must be looked at only

gathering population into flourishing towns, and largely swelling the tax-roll of the State

Last week there was a great congregation of wine-hibbers at an auction sale of rare old fiquors, belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Gratz. In the hard times a year ago, people would have kept away from such a sale, having better things to think about. Such a crowd as now collected seems to argue better times. Samples of these wines were served out by the thimblefull, and the tasting occu-pied a full hour. Most of the wines were sold by the demijohn. Grape juice imported in 1839, brought \$41 for a 44 cellon demijohn. Sherry brought \$25 for five gallons, while other wines went off from \$6 to \$17 50. One demijohn of rare old wine, from the Butler collection, which came to the hammer in 1848, and which then sold for \$155, was knocked down at \$50. The Butler collection, sold in 1848, contained 150 demijohns of the same wine, and they brought ten years ago the large sum of \$15,000. The sale of last week shows a great falling off. Monongshela and pure Rye Whiskey

brought \$13 for 41 gallons.

The mother of a half orphan boy has obtained an injunction restraining the Directors of the Girard College from admitting twenty-one whole orphio-into that institution, thus excluding the halorphans. A legal doubt as to what constitutes an orphen has always existed under Girard' The Directors having recently decided that an orphan was one who had lost both parents, the half orphan mothers object, and the question will now be settled by the Supreme Court.

## FROM BOSTON.

THE WILL OF THE IMPLACABLE THORN-DIKE.

From Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1858.

Augustus Thorndike, a son of the late Israel Theradike, died at the Fremont House a few weeks ago, leaving an estate valued at four or five huodred thousand deliars. His will has been offered for probate. It is predigiously long, and remorkable only for the logenious cruelty with which the testator has contrived to cut off with a shilling his daughter Reberca, her hasband and children, for ever. Rebecca (so says old Thoradike in his will) married Mr. M. C. Marin, "not only without my consent, but contrary to my express injunctions. and under circumstances of great deception, and "after full notice from me of the consequences of "such step." The "consequences" are, that she is left with only \$400 a year. This may be paid to her order, but not to the order or in layor of her

"this my intention," says the revengetal old man,
"that no part of my estate, beyond the said amount
of four bundred dollars a year, shall, in any event go
to my said daughter or her issue; and I hereby request and order that neither my wife, nor any one of
my other children, nor any legatee of this will, or perquest and order that neither my wife, nor any one of my other children, nor any legates of this will, or person who shall become coulded to any property or income by withe of its provisions, shall at any time aid my said chargater Rebecca with money, or in any other way, and all the provisions of this will for the benefit of my wife, and those far the benefit of my other children, and for the benefit of all and any other person whateover, are upon the express condition that, if either of them shall aid my said danguter Rebecca by giving or be queathing to her or her nu-band, present or future, or her issue, any other or greater share of my estate than is provided for her by this will, or by giving or bequeathing to her husband, present or future, or her issue, any sum of money or property whateoever, in that once all the provisions for this will for the benefit of the person or persons so asking my said daughter Rebecca, her husband or issue, thereafter cease and become void and of no effect. And all the property or income which was by this will And all the property or income which was by this will otherwise intended to be given to or for the benefit of the person so midting my said daughter Rebecca, her the person so siding my said daughter Rebecca, her husband or issue, is hereby given over, upon the happening of the said event, to such of my children, other than the said Rebecca, and under the same conditions, as shall not so dischey the express injunction of this will; and in case of their decase, the same is hereby given over upon like conditions to the lawful issue of my said other children; and in default or failure thereof, the same shall go according to the provisions hereafter following for the case of the death of all my children (except the said Rebecca) and their issue."

This forfeiture, however, is to be personal only

This forfeiture, however, is to be personal only, and during the life of the person breaking the condition, and not to extend to his or her children. Gracious Mr. Thorndike! Only those who are guilty of having human feelings are to be punished; those who are innocent of such frailty are to be

All through the will runs this determination; you come across it everywhere. The words "exnity times, and the purpose indicated in the above extract is made sure and firm and binding by half a score of sections, which seem to make evasion im possible. And, to crown all, it is provided that whoever tries to annul the will shall be cut off from its benefits; and that if it should not be established, another will, made in 1853, shall take its place. said that there are three or four more, back of the will of 1853.

Poor Henrietta Delprat (husband-hunter), her mother (money and station-hunter), and all the other Delprats, are also driven out from the possession into which they hoped to enter. Says Mr. Thorndike:

"In consequence of the marriage of my son James Stewart with his cousin, Henrietta Delprat, under circumstances not known to me at the time, but which I have now discovered, and which plainly disclose a plan of long standing, deliberately and successfully jursued on the part of herself and nor mother, to lead my son, while yet a mere youth, into a matrimonial engagenetic much to his injury, under the idea she should thereby become entitled, eventually, to some large share of my estate, and in consequence of the more istunate acquaintance which I have now fermed with her and her character, my intention is to practice her and her family from any further pecuniary benchi to result to her and them from said marriage than is bereby expressed; that is to say, I give to her for her personal mediatenance, in case she should survive my raid son, and so lag as she shall remain his widow, an armity of four hundred dollars a year, and no more; the said sum to be paid to her in equal quarterly payments every year, from the day of the decease of her husband, outing her life and widowhood; but to case in the event of her second marriage. The fore-"In consequence of the marriage of my son James hase in the event of her second unsurenge. The foreunder the circumstances aforesaid, for the present wife of my said son and her family; and I hereby forbid my excountrs and trustees to make to her or to her mother, brothers or sister any further allowance or payment out of my estate, for any reason or under any pretense whatever."

As if fortune-hanting was a rare thing among Boston Henriettas and their mammas! However, the old man has a bowel of compassion for the Thorndike-Delprat children, and does not cut them off. They are Thorodikes. Rebecca's children are nothing but "Marins." What harm is there in are nothing but " Marins." cutting off a "Marin " The Thorndikes must be perpetuated and encouraged. Augustus Thorndike erkins has a great legacy, and, if certain condicounties and examine it as you may, it will be found the black dishonesty of a pickpocket-a tions fail, a large share of the property, provided he will change his name from Perkins to Thorndike. A man must love money tolerably well to take the name of Thorndike now. It is no biame to anybody to bear it, but who would choose it

> The other provisions of the will may be briefly The widow of Mr. Thorndike gets \$5,000 syear, a house wherever she pleases to live, furni-ture, carriage and horses, and a pew in Trinity Church, where I suppose her husband used to con-fess himself a miserable sinner, and to pray that might be forgiven, as he forgave others-his daugater Rebecca, fer instance. The two sons get the fibrary: Augustus Thorndike Perkins, his nephew, before mentioned, gets \$10,000. The remainder of the estate is placed in the hands of Wm. H. Gardiner, Wm. Amory, N. J. Bowditch, Samuel T. Dana and A. T. Perkins, executors and trustees, for the benefit of Charles, James and Henrietta Augusta, his children, and their heirs. In twenty-one years after the death of the children, the property is to be equally divided among their heirs. In case there are no heirs at that time, A. T. Perkins is to have \$50,000; the children of his nephew, Israel, \$10,000 each; three nices the same; Anna Loring (his sister) and her heirs, \$10,000, and Harvard College, \$20,000 for a professorship of music. Finally, if all these beirs fail, the property goes to

of the legacies, and the other half to Harvard Col-

ege. Rebecca Thorndike was 27 years old when she married Marin, who is a respectable gentleman, formerly in the naval service. It is said that her father hearing of the elopement, went in pursuit, and was only a very few minutes too late to prevent the catastrophe to his distinguished house.

narrowness of the escape probably intensified his battred toward the guilty parties.

The Boston Boe finds fault with THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC and with me, for certain statements relative to the political position of members of Con-gress from this State. The authorities which it seeks to impeach are very much more likely to know and to tell the truth than The Boe is, and I shall not, therefore, waste my time and abuse your pa tience by doing what I could do so easily, that is, establish the correctness of all I have said on the subject. I do not wonder at all at the sensitiveness of The Bee in relation to the disappearance of the American party from our politics. tinction of that mischievous element, and the consolidation of the Republican party on a respectable ishes, and papers more independent, as well more ably conducted, are likely to take its place.

THE ECHO AND THE WANDERER.

From The Washington Union of yesterday.

It is highly probable that a cargo of slaves have been landed in one of the States of the Union. We are in possession of no specific information on the subject; there are, nevertheless, many ressons to believe that the question has assumed a practical shape, and perhaps it should be so trested by the public. In the case of the Echo, and the proceedings of one tribunals thereon endowed many its should that our instituthereon, candor comesis us to admit that our institu-tions have failed. The laws have not been executed as they ought to have been, and, as we believe, nineand mere of the American people desire they

We say, therefore, that our institutions in the case We say therefore, that our mailtoilens in the case reterred to, have failed to the extent of screening, instead of punishing, off-orders. This is clearly a misfeatune—a great, radical, forcas mental medication. Every one at all conversant with the structure of our system knows that the punishment of came is maily attracted to juries to be drawn from the people. If the community of the place refuse to entorse penal laws, we see to ad quate remedy the refor, for one we call it anything else than a failure of our institutions.

The cyll, we repeat, is fundamental, because it is ac-

The cvil, we repeat, is fundamental, because it is acknowledged to be without remedy, in this that it prevails no position to the majority of the A cor can people. Assuming that the Wanderer, as reported has landed a car, o of slaves in one of the pirts of Georgis, and that the captives are being distributed and soil through out that State, we have a right to infer that it is in accordance with public opinion. If the people of Georgia are opposed to the slave trade, and to the recognition of property, on such a tenure, we take it to be the clearest thing in the world that they will punish the offenders, and it their statutes are defective, enset others, by which all parties, acting with knowledge of the facts, shall be held to proper secount. It is narrily fair to suppose that the laws of Georgia have been ir shed of the continues is have neconited juris into not the original offenders; but they stand a poor chance of the original challers, but they state a poor challes to howestly executing the laws in a community who not only sink at the crime communities, our voluntarily and knowingly aid the criminals in rendering their unlaw-ful sciences profitable and safe.

We need not express the horror and disgust of an

We need not express the horror and disgnet of an honest, law-abding people at such scopes of reckless-ness, depravity and fanaticism. If the people of the State referred to have no respect for the judgment of their countrymen, they may well take upon themselves the respectability of degrading our notional character and our federal restitutions. The difference between those who violate the law and those who refuse to execute it, is shally inappreciable. We rely quite as much upon public intelligence and virtue as upon the police and the courts. We have no standing army, and a very small Executive force. Our whole political system is based as much upon the idea of good and a very small Executive large. Our wools pointered system is based as much upon the idea of good intentions on the part of the people themselves as upon good faith on the part of their agents. The latter, indeed, car never execute justice without the countenance and aid of the former. If the people of Georgia are determined to import slaves and make slaves, the Federal authoraties will be confined, in their efforts to express the traffic wholly to the high seas, where suppress the traffic, wholly to the high seas, where r jurisdiction is complete. at, perhaps, granting that the Wanderer has land-

But, permaps, graning that the Wanderer has randed slaves up in our coast, it is only one of those fittal gasts which so often overlake us, and which serve rather to purify then poison the sintesphere; another Burus rict and receive a partizan enterprise—an Exeter Hall demonstration. We trust it may thus turn

We find that the Government officers in this city under whose official cognizance the affair of the vacu Wander r properly comes, are satisfied that though she brought no negroes herself from Africa, she made the voyage as a tender to a versel, since scuttled and surk, that did bring the cargo, numbering 380, recently larder on the const of Georgia, and run up into the interior, and already scattered on different plan-tations in Georgia, South Carolina and Aisbama, so s in Georgia, South Carolina and Associated as that chally to defy pursuit and reclamation, as that the thickness that the current system of sprining off fagitive of the underground

sail and draw off from the ship conveying the forbiden eargo the attention of pursuing vessels her appearance at a listance being just that of a slaver, while, on being overhanded, noting whatever to identify her with the slave-trade could be found upon her. On reaching the coast of Georgia, her mission is understood to have been that of landing the negroes from the other with

m the other ship.
While we have no doubt, whatever that such is the history of her connection with the slave-trade, believing that the community—that of Southern Georgiag whom her offense is cogmzable to the law, en arrow tertain pretty much the same opinion of the law under which those concerned in her operations must be tried, as New-England generally entertains of the Faguitee Slave Law, we are in fined to think that the effort to execute the Anti Save-Trade Law in her case will be as abortive as efforts to reclaim fugitive elaves, by operation of law, in New-England are now notoriously. Ali this is eminently suggestive of " food for reflection."

## THE CREW ON TRIAL.

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From the Screaman Republicate, one 20.

The Government has instituted energy to measures for the vindication of the inwest of these. It has employed Judge Henry R. Jackson as associate counsel, who, with its very efficient District Att resy, is now engaged in a vigorous prosecution of the investigation.

The judicial interargation of the lease commenced on Saturday last, before Judge Charles J. Henry, United States Commissioner. The prisoners, Brown, Rajesta and Agrury, who were arrested come days ago, as part of the crew of the Warsheer, or such other vessel as may have brought over the slaves, were brought up for examination. Messes Genant, District Attorney, and Henry R. Jackson, eng., appear of for the prosecution, and Messes, eng., appear of for the prosecution, and Messes, who examined. Dr. Hazleburst, of the port of Darien. Our reporter ass present during the examination, but it has been deemed by others most product of the publish the testinon, at present. We may briefly state that Dr. H. same that he had been each to make a order-round visit to the a gross. been sent to make a professional visit to the tagtoes, while they were encomped on Jecky, Island: that he saw them; that they appeared to be Aul, and of fresh importation, being wholly unable to speak or compre-

importation, being which mable to speak or comprehend the English larguage.

After the testimony was received, the prisoners were remanded to joil to await a further examination. A large number of witnesses force been subgenaed at various points along the confearable the lateries, and the proceedings are likely to occupy the Commissioner, from time to time, for several weeks to come. It is now pretty generally believed that the Wanders, which is a very small vessel, brought over no staves, but was simply 8 opens or doors on the

saves, but was simply a court or decry on the passage, and was need for landing the cargo from the main ship, which temained out at sea, and scrittled as soon as her freight was discharged. org brought over a select hit of eighty slaves, ich self-readly on their strival at \$700 each, has foundation in fact. The letter in the same paper, man American officer on hourd the United States p Vicenies, now on the coast of Africa, stating ship Virenies, now on the coast of Artisa, stating that the Wannerer had gone up the Coupe Raver in company with another vessel called the Helich, in Oc-tober last, completely refutes the account given by he Wanderer's men, of her late cruise.

## FROM NEW-MEXICO.

A MAIL PARTY MURDERED BY INDIANS.
Mr. J. D. Miller, publisher of The Santa Fé Gazzette, communicates to The Kansas City Journal of Commerce the following starting interfacement:

SANTA Ft. N. M., Nov. 21, 1858,
Major Wells, connected with the singe languaries of here this morning from the Newson hard

Seems that the party which left. Alonqueeque on the 15th inst. far Neoslo, had some of their asi sale stolen by the Indians, the Comarches of the plans, which tre party, however, pursued and recovered. The Indians thereupon largely recafored themselves and attacked the mail party, which, after several reculses, they eventually succeeded in ower wering. The cu-tire party was massacred, and all the outfit, including

the neal, was destroyed.

Major Wells learned these facts from some Purble Indians who can einto the settlements and reported them. These Indians brought with them, as evidence of their statements, some of the spokes of the stage wheels and some of the curtains of the carriages. Then story is fully credited here, expensally by those who know that the mail party consisted of but five or that the Ladians on the route had dewho know that the mail party consisted of but have or sumen, and that the indians on the route had de-elood vengeance against any party that might attempt to open show real through their country. I know hat two men along with the party thus wiped out—Mr. Hall, the conductor, and Mr. Angus-

the Ferguson of this city.

The Pacbles state that the mail men fought long and well before they were overcome by the greatly up-rior numbers of their red enemy.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT ST. LOUIS.

LOSS OF LIFE-KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LOSS OF LIFE—KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From the St. Lam Republican, On. 20.

Since the appalling catastropies at the Pariste Hotel, rearly a year ago, we have not been called upon to record a mere beart-renefing calamity than was witnessed pesternay morning in the explosion of a steam booker at the St. Louis Sugar Reinery. The accedent occurred at about twenty manness past 7 o'clock, a fittle while after the right work men had been relieved by the day men. The boiler room is situated at the north-east corner of the aley, becare in Main and Lewis streets on O'Fallow, and runs back a distance of one hundred and twenty-tive feet. Mr. Thomas Sheptard, the principal engineer of the establishment, happering to be detained at home call an ovar later than usual, was at the corner of Brisalway and Ashley streets, on his way to work, when the explosion took place. He describes the none, at that distance, nearly four squares, as 'n rumbling, dismal sound, like that place. He describes the rowe, at that distance, nearly four squares, as 'a rumbling, dismal scant, like that 's produced uncer ground by blast.' The shock must have been terrifit. The whole length of the wall (egy teen increasthick) of the boiler room, three stories in high , was the force of the concussion, that part of the boiler, egystics there have exceeded and such was the force of the concussion, that part of the boiler, egystics they have weighing at least 1,000 pounds, together with flows weighing 3,500 pounds more, were litted into the air, carried sixty yards, and throw must him pask of the roof of the main bandsteam dram, weighing a tun, was projected over high stack of boders, and fell at a distance of their feet from its original position. One of the flues out the mean belief went into the roof of a dwalling house on Bates street making a hole six feet long by two in width; and another made the singular flight of passing torough two appeals windows in the third story

of the refinery, falling on the top of the twe-story building below. I nees of machinery, timbers, &c., were brown in all directions, and scarcely a pane of glass in the religible phone was left unbroken.

But all this destruction is nothing compared with the suffering and loss of life which the accident occasioned. Immediately succeeding the report the walls give any, the ratters fell in, and in half a minute more all that portion of the building situated as described above was leveled to the earth.

above was leveled to the earth.

Bryan Cranan, freman, who had been employed ten years in the establishment, was taken from the rains dead. He was sea ded over ris whole bedy, both lega were broken in several places, and there was an awful ent in his forehead. Another freman sured John Conner, was likewise taken out coad. He was terribly scaled, and was perfectly black.

Jacob Heannighteffer, millwright, was taken out

lifeless. His neek and several bones were broker.

Henry N. Petting il, machinist, was alive when removed from the rubbish. He was, however, wounded,

Henry N. Fetting it mannings, was anive when removed from the rubbish. He was, however, wounded, in all parts of the body, and his left in and was completely cut off. He was taken to the Mechanics Excharge, near by, where he suffered unspeakably for about an hour, and died. Pettingill had beer engaged in the establis ment since the first of November. He was formerly from Rockford, filinois, at which place he inverted wrat is known as the "Rockford Boiler."

Michael Keefe, firem in, was frigh fully scalated—so much so us to be almost unrecognizable. He was taken to his residence, north-east corner of Bates and Lewis streets. He then in great molering at about 12 o'clock at night. He leaves a wife and four children. Robert Cook, a young man 18 years of age, who was working at the drub press, was body out about the head, the scalp being for across the top, and almost from ear to ear. His skul was also franced and his shoulkers badly higherd. He strother, William Cook, jumped from the window when the explosion occurred, went back took Robert from the ruies, and carried him home, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth and Biddle and O'b'allon streets. It is doubtful whether

Biddle and O'Fallon streets. It is doubtful whether e will su vive. Archibaid McLean, machinist, had one of his shoul-

Archibato McLean, inaccount, and one of his shoulders dislocated, and was badly bruised in several parts of his body. He was at work in the copper shop in the third story, and fell to the basement. On nearing the reperit, and feeling the floor giving way, he clurg to a large vice which came down with him and struck him in the breast. In the fall his right band a effectually to defy pursuit and reclamation as that is defied by the current system of spiriting off fugitive slaves by and through the ageocy of the underground railtons organization throughout the North.

The Wendere's part of the affair, as understood from what has reached the Government officers here, was, on the voyage, to act as the slaver's tender and decoy—a decoy whenever it was necessary to spread and draw off from the slaver of the stream of the s was rendered powerlers; but, notwithstanding his in-

John Booth, machinist, was badly injured, though

d legs.

Julius Albrecht sustained a number of pretty bad

contacions.

The above list of the wounded embraces, we believe, all whose condition was such as to require medical at-tention. Several others were slightly hurt, and some who were in the building made almost miraculous es-

cases.

The boiler which exploded was an opright tubular one, centaining 74 does. It was originally made by Gary, McCune & Co., but had been altered several tines, so that very little remained as at first. It was not long rince subjected to a test of the hydraulic press, and withsteed a pressure of 175 pounds of steam on the square inch. The contents on the square inch. The customery gauge was 7.5 pounds, and it is asserted that not more than that pounds, and it is asserted that not more than that a smount was on at the time of the accident, though it appears almost incredible that that power would be sufficient to hurlan object weighing over 5,000 pounds a distance of 165 feet, and lodge it on the roof of a house 75 feet high. Whatever may have been the direct cause, it appears that some of the stay-bolts which held the inside and outside sheets of the boiler together gave way, but whether this was from the pressure of steam or not cannot be said. The evidence of the boiler was elicited at the Coroner's inon this point which was elicited at the Coroner's in-quest was very unsatisfactory. It is probable, as in-timated by one of the witnesses, that there will be an investigation by a competent company, when more may be learned.

About seventy-five laborers were engaged all day About seventy-five laborers were engaged all day ve-terday charity away the rubbish. The ruins bad nearly an been removed last right, and it is confidently expected that in a lew days matters will be so righted up that the busicess of the refinery can go on.

Mr. B. cher, who is largely interested, estimates that the total distings to the building and machinery can be repaired at from \$5.000 to \$5.000.

Dr. Rossiniers had an inquest over the dead bid estected during the progress of the examination. Mr. Holm, super nucleus of the sagar refinery, was first sworn.

sworn. [ Q Mr Holm, was the accident by which these men came to

their death the result of circuestics in the part of any one connected with the estamishment! A. I do not know, as investigating committee, to consist of two compotent mean, will be appointed to inquire into the origin of the occurrence: the regular engineer was at breakfast, his assistant Patrick Bir Bride. I so sharp of it in the absence; the latter has been employed in the establishment for several years, and has always proved the effort of the third of the control of the contro

supply or water in the issuers. A. Year, the boller has four anges seeks wint his east, when I left the water was fined in the third opper coas. Q. Do you hims the water coast flave fallen much in differ ministes? A. That depends upon the firest it might have some down teach in the first cosk within that time, the belief is about 24 feet in hight, and there were about a stream best of water his two if left. Q. Might not the accident have been occasioned by throwing a sudden supply of odd water into the heated boller? A. The supply water passes through a condenser shift would have been impossible to use coad water the supply water need was always very warm.

Patrick M little a warm —Q. What time did Mr. Lynch so to its breasfast this murning? A. I came from my breakfast aboutly when the docks druck seven, he left in a minute of two afterward. Q. Was there much water in the boller at the time?

A. The water was flow in the fourth cook of the count boller; I then went to the engine to see how it was running, in a few minutes afterward I returned to the belief, and indung the water will hard, told a man who was assisting me to turn the water off; but I was afreid he would not know how to do it, so I started to thow from and past as I was presely an unprish coloning, the explosion took place; if a mean the fifty boilers, the pumps were the swing mine to him the water got to the other boller. I mean the fifty boilers, the pumps were the swing mine to have a pump were the swing mine to have the way to be a pump were the swing mine to have the way to be a pump with the fou the other belier. I mean the fire believe the water as throwing more than a software apply; I have been engaged the establishment since Mar. 110.

threwing more than a submined supply I have been elasged to the establishment since May, 1800.

The mas Shephril, assure—Have been the chief surfacer of the establishment for about two months; the buffer wall of ex-pended had been in operate a sum two weeks, all the schools in the buffering were connected by steam pipes, and the schools in steam ways the same on all of them. Q. Warnot the bedde-same that the purpose as a light mor have furnished a test of the same that the purpose as a light mor have furnished a test of the country of wave it contained. A. The before is tabular, and like all work, liable to forms I have often tree the scooks on a

been caused by meson formed in the builder; with a brisk fire it would require about an loan and a baif for the water to evaporate, if the supply was cut off.

The testimony was here concluded, and the Jory re-turned the verdet that "The decraced came to their death by the explosion of a tubular boiler at Bel-cher's segar refinery, the cause of which is unknown

. MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.

This steamer was to have sailed yesterday for San Juan, but was again detained. The Company say that the detention is due to the unfavorable weather, which prevented the workmen from making some repairs to her smoke-piper. It is stated that the stea ner will sail at 2 c'clock to-day, and that her passengers, about 300 in number, went on board last night.

Steam was applied to the machinery of the United States steam sloop of war Brooklyn yesterday, with satisfactory results. Mesors, James Morphy & Co., the engineers, will seen have her ready for a trial trip. The following officers reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday for the United States sloop-ofwer St. Louis: Commanter Ogden: Lieutenauts John D. Todd, Wm. Nelson, M. P. Jones, and Jared P. K. Mygatt: Surgeons J. O Connor Barelsy, and ---Burnett: Purser Pietce (new appointment), and Master A. Armstrong. They expected to find their ship A. Armstrong. They expected to and that ready to hold the ensign; but although she was ordered to go in commission on the 22d, she aid not do so till to day. She is almost ready for sea, there being only a few trivial requirements needed to delay ber departure for the Gulf of Mexico. The St. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The St. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The St. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The St. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The st. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The st. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The st. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The st. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The st. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The st. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The st. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. The st. Louis was parture for the Gulf of Mexico. aunched at Washington in the year 1828, and has done more active service than half the vessels in the Navy. She was lately overhauled and almost rebuilt in the western shiphouse, her repairs costing just as much as would be sufficient to complete a new steam

The Court Martial at the Brooklyn barracks adjourned on Thursday sine die. Root & Anthony have sent us the eighteenth supple-

ment to their New-York Marine Register.

ment to their New-York Marine Register.

THE ATLANTIC FILET.

The Arabia brings welcome advices of the arrival out at Liverpool and other ports of a large fleet of New-York merchantmen, nearly all of them a some days overdue, and concrains which much anxiety had begun to be felt. Among them is the John Bright, at Liverpool, and the vetran Capt. Cathing wild probably long remember this voyage. He took with nim from this port his wife, in a very infirm state of health. The passage proving a stermy one, he was obliged to redouble his attentions both to his wife and any ship. And to increase the great responsibilities and any ship. redouble me attentions both to his wife and his ship. And to increase the great responsibilities and anxieties already pressing upon him, he took from a foundered brig her efficers and crew—the captain with his leg broker. In this case mortification set in, and the galant captain, after expansing in vain his merical knowledge in attempts to arrest, was oblided to a upon tate the leg, which he did with perfect success. Capt. Cutting has shown himself every nech a sallor and a man.

INDERESTEASHIP HUDSON.

The following is an extruct from a letter received in Lendon 30th uit, relative to the steamship Hudson, burned in Jock at Bremerbaven:

"We commenced diving Nov. 23d at the Hudson, and found, in clearing away for the pumps, some barrels of bottled she in her bottom, unser the hatch way, uniquired by fire, so that in all probability her bottom is not damaged below her water line. The

bottom is not damaged below her water line. The divers have stopped some of the holes 14 feet under water, and as we have now a westerly wind and mild weather, we are in hopes seen to get her affect again. Up to the morning of the 30th, it has been very cold, and plenty of ice in the dock.

CAPTURE OF THREE HUNDRED WHALES.

The North Scottish Losign gives the following in-teresting account of a windessile destruction of whiles which took place among the Ockney 1-lands in S-pwhich took place among the Orkney Islands in September. For several years whales have well migh disappeared, much to the disappeared and less of the islanders, many of whom were went at times to realize and some sums from the capture and slaying of these huge monsters. At Rotolesnelm, Stronsny, on Wednesdey a large "school" made its appearance, and the greater part of the inhalitance of the districts turned out, armed with all manner of lethal weapons; and the result of that day's excritions was the handsome explained SW whiles, some of them of considerand the result of that day's exertions was the hand-some espuire of SD whales, some of them of consider-able size. On Friday they were sold in cumulo, by Mr. Malcolm Green, and realized a high price. On Thursday, at the Sund of Bea, in the Island of Sanday, Thursday, at the Sand of Bea, in the Island of Sanday, hundreds of whales appeared, and were the signal for a simultaneous on-laught by old and y ang, male and female, of the loc dity. The scene was both amusing and execting. After a large body had been embayed and driven too shoal water by means of small boats, an indiscriminate slaughter took place, and the most admired confusion, terminating in the death of no fewer than \$20 whales, being the largest capture for a number of years. On Friday they were sold to Mr. James Hewmson, and the proceeds yielded a handsome sum to the victors. These whales are most acceptable at the present time in these districts. Heretoter the terring fishing has turned out upproductive, and the money circulated in Sanday and Stronsay by and the money circulated in Sanday and Stronsay by these captures will prove very serviceable in many a

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF THE SAILORS OF THE BOSTON

The China mail contains an encount of the examina-tion of William Howard, first mate; W. L. Maynard second mate; Thomas P. Drown, third mate, and Frack W. Hussey, fourth mate, of ship Staghound of Boston, for cruel and urusual treatment of the crow of that vessel. The examination was before the United States Consul at Hong Kong, the trouble occurring on the veyage from San Francisco to teat port. Samuel

States Consul at Hong Kong, the trouble occurring on the veyage from Sen Francisco to teat port. Samuel B. Hussey, commander of the vessel, released to testify before the Consul or cross-examine the witerssess—charging upon them wholesale perjury. The following is an extract from the decision of the Commissioner:

"There has evidently been a wanten and reaches abuse of power on the part of officers, who felt hemselves utterly presponsible on the lonely seas, and fondly dreamed that their chiefles would never be dragged to light, and made a mark for the finger of south. I shall now make some retuarks on the evidence in that case. The plea of perjury hapleen set up. An opinion prevails exemilevely among satisfants of another, that the compliants of mariners are generally more fabrications, and ought to be treated with entering stationary and paper to confinite this opinion with the facts in this case, not merely on general grounds, but because in this particular case, it has been brought forward as if it were a concurative argument, and not a mere opinion. Cast Hussey, at the commencement of this investigation, assured me with excussiness, that all sailors always and everywhere perjure themselves yet, at the assure time, he proceeded to give, use an informal narrows of what concurred on the high seas, but deedined to stating the martines by the oath, because he was no on his trial. When the time for a formal examination came, he again cuarked being sworn, and finally relieved positively to give his becliminary. Noticer would be crease among the decime with buildeen as offen that they could endure it no longer. They accordingly swim to the nearest land in this harbor at 20 clock in the normal each of the crew had their scule hild here with bind seens on that they could endure it no barger. They accordingly into the nearest land in this harbor at 2 o'ctook in the morney, one of their number being arowned in the attempt. When it ys appeal to the only protecter they have on earth, they are impacted by the charge of perjury from a captain who will inter centry nor cross-examine. For my part I must believe evidence of my senses. I have carefully examined these unds, out, gashes and continuous, and find in them no edince of perjury. Having ornizer proof that a part of the crew been badly out up, I see no difficulty in tells ving the afficulation for the continuous control of the co have been badly cut up, I see no difficulty in believing the affinition of the frest. The pretense that these attenties were necessary for the safety or speed of the ship, is a pretense, and nothing mere, for the attenties go on jest as usual after the ship is a quietly anobored in this port. They are even worse. The vessel streves on Thousakay. Sanday anemy, and none of the even have not away. Sanday afternoon, down in the between docks, where there were no wiresses, either the sector or third officer strikes. Ben, the Kannas, a fearful blow on the back of the best with a belaying pin. A drasful rain is made, and about how freely. The matted hair at the native saves at a life. The crew take the final and energetic lint. Before dawn of next day eight men swim from the sing. Two more follow soon. The long trapely winds up with the drawning of one of the describers and Capt. Santoel B. Hassey, who is responsible for an intention, and the morning, athies that it he selectors a Sally Badger, of Paistson, Mer. washed above at that pince last night, and that one body was found on the beach. It is supposed all hands were lost. This is the vessel that was seen bottom up a few days since in the Bay, with the crew changing to the wreck, by the achievance

with the crew chaging to the wreck, by the schooner George Edward, Capt. Baker, since arrived at Phil-adelphia. Boston Eve. Traveler, Dec. 22.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales of real estate were made yesterday, by Adrian H. Muller:

SETTLEMENT OF THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.

-The following is an extract from an Havana letter received by the Black Warrior, dated 10th instant: "The imbrogio between Spain and Mexico has been arranged, Gen. Gerza of Tampico having refunded all the moneys obtained from Spanish subjects by way of forced dan, and the press t Government or Mexico having accoded to all the demands made by Spain against Mexico. The Spanish flag was saluted with utigues from the forte at Pangico."

ture, ferbidding the sale of the pamphlat containing the neuter was confined to inanimate objects, and all infordiscussion between Parson Brownlow and Pryne. It tions of gender were dropped. As case in the Anglois suppressed as as incendiary document.

DR. CHURCHILL AND HIS DISCOVERIES.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: My attention has just been directed to a com-prication from a Mr. J. Winchester in The Triburg the 30th ult., in which I an charged with First: Claiming a priority to which I am not entitled.
Second: Estire governoe of want Dr. Charchille.

Second: Entire is portance of weat Dr. Charchille views really are.

Third: Incorrectness in my chemical assumptions. I propose giving a brief examination of the posts at issue raised by Dr. Courchill's American Agent.

First: As regards the question of priority: I assume raised by Dr. Courchill's American Agent.

First: As regards the question of priority: I assume raised in the description of priority is a defining in connection with other remeder, pleasured in the remeder, pleasured in the system is a surface to 1854. I proposed at the raise of accounting assumptions of adentically appears in the system is an expension of surgest gas. In the proposes to remedy this actionery of group one preparation of phesphorus. I beg another, but he idea is removed to the Assumption of Assumptions and deficient, and consequently the attraction of expendentiation. Dr. Charcoille views were set forth a parcer presented to the Assumption of McLicies Pring in July, 18.6. Mine, as attested by yourself Mr. Editor, were published in Angus, 1854, or two posts properly in the published by this same Mr. J. Woodester, and considerations of which I present: "Prosphorus exists in the system, but whether as possphoric acid, or in a lower state of oxydation, and as such capable of keeping up the slow combustion which consideration of the principal plene area of life, chemists as one of the of the principal plene area of life, chemists as Accepting up the slow combustion which considers one of the principal pheno sens of life, chemists and physiologists are unable to decide. The celebrated ascertion that it is impossible to determine the codi-tion that phosphorus exists in the system, that he has of asserting that it come exist in some other conclusion of asserting that it come exist in some other conclusion than plusphoric and. Now, one would suppose that in opposing such authority as Liebig and Gregory, some proofs would be addreced to sustain his position; but, it he has so forthed thoself, his agent, Mr. J. Winches er, hes not such if to give them published but child a, on the American public to swallow bladdy the results. The John Francis Churchin's of Paral

the result of "Dr. John Francis Churcum's of Para-series of retentine deductions." Third: I am accured of in sorrectness in my chemi-cal assum, tions, on the ground that hypophosphorous acts is capable of our version into sharphoric and, and convents on earse, in the system without being de-tention by analysis, admitting the capability of the con-version of the hypophosphorous to the pine phoric. Yet in what parted the system does this hypophospho-rous acid exist. Mr. Winchester builtly admit that it does not exist in "bods, besite, nervous matter, &c.," but does not point out its local nabitation before it adbut does not point out the local ball show before it according one in the morphose. Now, I contend that i has to existance in the organism, and, the a second Mirerys, has its animal origin entrely from the profide brain of Dr. Churchill. The snayshof from the profide brain of Dr. Churchill. The snayshof from the profide brain of Dr. Churchill. The snayshof from the profide or the analysis of chyle if destinate of it, and in fine, no burner, no secretion, to excretion and so solid, whether occasins, fibringers, or of whatever elsevate it may be found a chiral at Leaft upon by. solid, whether osseous, tibrinous, or of whateverels, it evit it may be formed extitut it. I call apon Dr. C. therefore, or his American agent, J. Winchester, to to so have the demis of Dr. Churchill's "series of receintific deductions."

Mr. Winchester thinks I am to be "rebuked" for

daring to controt the palm of priority with an "emi-nert man." I can receiv say, that I inherit the nent man." I can bereity say, that I haden to a American peculiarity of character to stand up for my rights against whosever infringes upon them, however "emiscut" they may be, and shall always endeavor to combat error, however "emiscut" the source, when I consider the effects of that error as prejudicised to the health of society and the advancement of a lence.

WM. Gullrorn.

PROF. MARSH'S FIFTEENTH LECTURE.

Professor Marsh, in his Monday's lecture, as nonreed the general principle that languages increased in the number and complexity of their inflections until they were reduced to writter, when they turned and set toward a replicity. So a language which early into life was reduced to writing, was always simple. Connest had great influence in the simplification of langueges. The master races, the conquerers, generally learned the roots of the words of the language of the conquered with ease; to learn the inflections was a task too difficult for them. Still their position as gorernors gave currency to their broken speech. Commerce had a similar effect; few of the languages of Europe or Asia had not been modified for the accounmodation of strangers. This was readily even upon comparing the Icelandic with the Swedish and Danish. sithough these last had not been invaded by any un-Scandinavian power. He did not ascribe much ligguistic importance to the use of the Latin tengue by the Remish Church throughout Southern Europe, Latin was already known there when Christianity male its appearance. Mr. March noticed the fact that to the Goths, Christianity was taugut in their own torgue. The most important attendant of the recorstruction of society in Europe was the development of a leve of poetry. Poetry made a deeper impression upon us than prote; being terser and m quoted than prose, its phrases did not die out so sood and kept the language alive. Inflections which had long since been given up in prose, still clarg to postry; when a language had two words for a thing, the post would be sure to retain them both. The "Old Oaks Bucket 'was in prose an old oak bucket; the adjectival termination in a and ea was going out of use and con would be preserved only in poetry. In languages which had the weak inflection, the final syllables required such distinct enunciation that they must have either a primary or secondary accent, so that, other things being equal, the language with the strong inflection would be most easy to speak and to hear. The inflected languages, on the contrary, and especially toose which used the clear vowel in their inflections, like the Italian, were much more difficult to speak and equired closer attention from the listener. Humboldt otnewhere remarked that after having been accus tomed to speak Spanish for some years, when he returned to Germany he found it fatiguing to use German. This Mr. Marsh thought due to the use of the different muscles required for the German. Generally it would be found that the more no perous the strong inflections, the easier to read. Italian exhausted the

the first series of his sectures on the English Language, in the Post Graduate course of Columbia College. The Anglo-Saxon, he said, was, from its variety of inflections, much more independent of determinations tean the English. Mr. Marsh compared the four vercloss of the Bible-the Anglo-Saxon, the Translation of Wickliffs of 1380, that of Tindal of 1534, and the King James Varsion of 1611. The Anglo-Sazon of a passage, when translated, read: "Theu rained it and came clouds and rushed winds;" the verbs all preeding their subjects, and having the plural termination. In Wickliffe's translation the passage real: "The rains camen and the winds blewen;" the subjects preceded their verbs, but the plural was still retained. In Tindal's translation: "Abundance of rain came, and wind blew and best upon that house," the plurals were gone, and this was followed, with the exception of abundance, by the King James translators. The principal change from Angle Saxon to the time of Wackinfie was the inversion of the words. In the text 150 years the verbs bad dropped their plurals, and the definite article had come into use. It existed in the Anglo-Saroe, but was used with, and only with, a demonstrative signification similar to that of our that. In Wicklish translation rains and winds and floods were without the article; Tindal had the article with them all. After the Norman Conquest had stripped the Anglo-Saxon of ts inflections , the first effort was to develop a new set, and if the reduction of the language to writing had not checked the process, no doubt a complete system

reader much more than German.

MR. MARSH'S SIX CEENTH LECTURE.

Professor Marsh gave, on Wednesday, the last of

would have been formed. The Angle Saxon had sayeral systems of planel indections; one of them, ending a s, happened to coincide with that Norman plarsl in s, and was generally adopted. The angle Saxon had three genders: the Norman but two; so the mascaline A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Leris's and feminine were raken to distinguish sex, while the Saxon had depended on gender, case went too. The